

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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ROBERT P. WARING, Editor.

"The States—Distinct as the Willow, but one as the Sea."

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1854.

NO. 35.

Business Cards, &c.

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Office in Loring's Brick Building, 2nd floor.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

RHETT & ROBINSON,
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf,
CHARLOTTE, S. C.

Special advances made on Consignments.
Liberal attention given to the sale of Flour, Corn,
&c., and from 6 to 7 long experience in the business, we
feel confident of giving satisfaction.
March 17, 1854. 34-6m

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Plantation Woolens, Blankets, &c., Carpets and
Curtain Materials, Silks and Rich Dress Goods, Cloaks,
Mantillas and Shawls, Terms Cash. One Price Only.
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COTTON FACTORS
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Commission for selling Cotton Fifty cents per Bale.
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RAMSEY'S PIANO STORE,
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
NUNN & CO'S Patent
Diagonal Grand PIANOS—
Hallett Davis & Co's Patent
Suspension Bridge PIANOS;
Chickering, Traverser's
and other best makers' Pianos;
at the Factory Prices.
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23, 1853. 10-ly.

S. J. LOWRIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice in Mecklenburg and the adjoining
counties and prosecute Bounty Land and Pension
Claims. Office in Johnston's brick building, between
Kerr's Hotel and the Post Office, up stairs.
March 18, 1853. 35-1y

CAROLINA INN,
BY JENNINGS B. KERR,
Charlotte, J. C.
January 28, 1853. 28-1y

Mrs. A. W. WHELAN,
DRESS AND COAK MAKER,
(Residence, on Main Street, 3 doors south of Sadler's
Hotel.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Dresses cut and made by the celebrated A. B. C.
method, and warranted to fit. Orders solicited and
promptly attended to. Sept. 9, 1853—8-1y.

BAILIE & LAMBERT,
219 KING STREET,
CHARLOTTE, S. C.
IMPORTERS & DEALERS in Royal Velvet, Tape-
stry, Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian
CARPETINGS; India, Rush and Spanish MATTINGS,
Rugs, Door Mats, &c., &c.
OIL CLOTHS, of all widths, cut for rooms or entries.
IRISH LINENS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, Diapers,
Long Lauws, Towels, Napkins, Dryas, &c.
An extensive assortment of Window CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.
Merchants will do well to examine our stock
before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept. 23, 1853. 10-1y

The American Hotel,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

I BEG to announce to my friends, the public, and present
patrons of the above Hotel, that I have leased the
same for a term of years from the 1st of January next.
After which time, the entire property will be thor-
oughly repaired and renovated, and the house kept in first
class style. This Hotel is near the Depot, and pleasant-
ly situated, rendering it a desirable house for travellers
and families.
Dec 16, 1853. 22 C. M. RAY.

Baltimore Piano Forte Manufactory.
J. WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir
J. Grand and Square PIANOS. Those wishing a
good and substantial Piano that will last an age, at a
fair price, may rely on getting such by addressing the
Manufacturers, by mail or otherwise. We have the
honour of serving and referring to the first families in the
State. In no case is disappointment sufferable. The
Manufacturers, also, refer to a host of their fellow citi-
zens.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER,
Feb 3, 1854. 28-Cm Baltimore, Md.

MARCH & SHARP,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Will attend to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise,
Produce, &c. Also, Real and Personal Property.
Or purchase and sell Slaves, &c., or Commission.
Sales Room—No. 123 Richards' street, and immedi-
ately opposite the United States Hotel.
Feb 3, 1854. THOS. H. MARCH, J. M. E. SHARP.

Livery and Sales Stable,
BY S. H. REA,
AT the stand formerly occupied by R. Morrison, in
Charlotte. Horses fed, hired and sold. Good ac-
commodations for Drivers. The custom of his friends
and the public generally solicited.
February 17, 1854. 30-y

The Last of the Blannerhassetts.

The eloquence of Wm. Wirt and the memorable
conspiracy of Aaron Burr, made the name of
Herman Blannerhasset as familiar as a house-
hold word to the people of this country some forty
years ago. His fame, misfortune and history, em-
bodied in the gorgeous eloquence of Wirt, are still
familiar to many. But whilst every declamatory
school boy recites with a voice alternating from a
shrill *trille* to a hoarse growling bass, the glowing
extract from the gifted orator's famous speech upon
the occasion of Burr's trial, none perhaps ever en-
quired the fate of the noble Irishman after the
failure of Burr's great conspiracy. When the
treachery, heartlessness and villainy of Burr had
destroyed poor Blannerhasset's almost Eden-like
palatial home on the Ohio, and involved the un-
suspecting owner in his degradation and ruin, few
inquired his fate and subsequent history.

Herman Blannerhasset, all of our readers will
perhaps recollect, was the son of an Irish noble-
man who emigrated to this country in 1797.—
Possessed of ample means, he purchased a beau-
tiful island on the Ohio river, and expended near-
ly a hundred thousand dollars in the erection of an
edifice remarkable for its almost Aladdin beauty
of decorations and proportions. The ornamental
grounds in their beauty, and floral and hortical-
tural ornaments, rendered Blannerhasset's resi-
dence an earthly paradise. Surrounded by all the
appliances of the most refined luxury, with a
magnificent library, costly furniture, superb paint-
ings, blessed by the society of a refined wife and
intelligent children, his wealth and prosperity ex-
cited the admiration and envy of all who gazed
by his residence on the waters of the Ohio.—
Seduced by the eloquence of Burr, Blannerhasset,
at an unfortunate moment, became the confidante
of Burr; and was, as that person's accomplice,
arrested, conveyed to Richmond, cast into prison,
but discharged, after the acquittal of the principal
conspirator.

The pecuniary embarrassments of Blannerhasset
pressing heavily upon him, he was forced to
sell his magnificent palace and estate, and mis-
fortune dogged his footsteps, until he died in Ireland
in 1828, broken-hearted, and almost a pauper.—
His wife and only surviving son returned to New
York in the year 1831, in very reduced circum-
stances. The mother died many years ago, and
until a few weeks since, the world had forgotten
the once famous Blannerhasset, and his family.

The following history of the son of Blannerhasset,
taken from a recent perfectly reliable source,
illustrates with melancholy force the strange and
remarkable revolutions of the wheel of fortune,
in elevating the lowly, and also in crushing the
children of the rich in the mire of the Slough of
Despond.

A few charitable ladies a short time since, visited
the Five Points in New York,—that most hor-
rible of modern *Abolitions*—upon an errand of
mercy. Here among the lowest, the vilest, the
most wretched of God's creatures, in a damp, low,
unfurnished, comfortable room, they found a de-
licate, refined looking old man, destitute of every
comfort of life, without sufficient bread or clothing,
forced to associate with the most ruffianly and un-
principled of the population of New York. He
was the only child of the once wealthy and dis-
tinguished Blannerhasset. The son of a man
who had set up merchants, patronized literature
and the fine arts, and been courted and honored
by thousands, who had united with Burr to conquer
an empire, was found almost starving in a cellar
in the vilest portion of New York. One alone had
proved faithful to the last of the Blannerhasset's
—one alone clung to the last spar of a shipwrecked,
broken, forgotten family. An old negro woman,
a slave of Herman Blannerhasset, in the days of
his prosperity, who had held young Blannerhasset
in her arms, when his father was the affluent
gentleman and associate of Burr—was found by
the Samaritans who visited her master, devoting
all of her remaining strength to her feeble and
helpless master. Forgotten by the world, this
faithful slave afforded to the son of the celebrated
Blannerhasset—what the world had denied him—
bread, and an humble roof to protect him from
the inclemency of a Northern winter. What a
moral does this point of the instability and uncer-
tainty of worldly wealth and position—the only
surviving son of Blannerhasset, perishing almost
for want of the necessities of life, in Five Points,
and supported by the exertions of a faithful negro!

INCONSISTENCIES.—A person arguing "merely
to elicit the truth," and losing his temper because
he gets the worst of the argument!

Clergymen complaining of the ignorance of the
people, and yet opposing every plan for national
education!

Peace society men breathing universal brother-
hood, and indulging in inflammatory language
that is more than likely to lead to a breach of the
peace!

High-titled ladies sympathizing deeply with the
slaves of America, and keeping up a number of
millions working all night, because they must have
their dresses sent home by a certain time!

Magistrates building the costliest prisons, and
not erecting a single schoolhouse!

Irish members always abusing the Government,
and yet too happy to accept a situation under it!

Tradesmen giving their daughters the education
of fine young ladies, and expecting them to mind
the shop!

Condemning a boy to prison for stealing a hand-
kerchief, and yet allowing a wealthy shopkeeper,
who has been convicted several times of using false
weights, to get off with a small fine!

Patriots declaiming loudly about the liberty of
the subject, and putting their servants in livery!

Exeter Hall, whilst there is so much darkness at
home, sending missionaries abroad to enlighten the
heathens!

The Little Mysteries of Great Writers.

Some excite their brains by means of tobacco.
Gavarni smokes without ceasing, like a steam en-
gine. He fires up in the morning, and only goes
out at night.
Eugene Sue, when he occupied the poetic re-
treat, in the street Peppiniere, would close his
chamber hermetically, and write in darkness.—
But his writings were not less radiant with light
on that account. This reminds me of the Italian
poet who begged his cat to lend him the green fire
of its eyes, by which to write.

Victor Hugo, when he dwelt in Paris, made nearly
all his verses while promenading along the canal,
near the Bastille. At present it is upon the beach
of the Isle of Jersey, that he labors amid the wild
screams of the sea gulls.
Janin, far from shutting himself up, composes in
the midst of conversation, and while talking of
something else.

Balzac lived during the day like the rest of the
world—he looked, he listened, he talked with his
friends, but said nothing resembling his writings;
he was gay and full of laughter. He went to bed
at six—rose at midnight and drank a cup of coffee.
Then he was endowed with a double capacity—then
he became luminous—he knew everything—then he
revealed all he had observed—then he expended
what he had gathered during the day—then he
sketched those admirable pictures and disclosed
those startling revelations. His day-life a dream—
his night-life a reality.

As for Alexander Dumas, I believe he had no re-
course to any secret manoeuvre. He never stopped
—he wrote and talked with equal animation. When
he set to work, he took off his coat and his gallow-
ses—like a man stripped to fight—and then he
never paused. I remember going to see him one
day at Havre, at the Hotel Frascati. He went
down with me into the garden; I left him a mo-
ment to speak to an acquaintance. When I came
back, Dumas had returned to his desk, resumed
his unfinished line, and completed some dozen
pages. Nothing ever disturbs him.

I do not know how Lamartine composes; I sup-
pose he dictates. In 1848, when he had purchased
by so great an outlay of devotion, fatigue and
danger, the ingratitude of France, I went often to
see him in the morning a little before day. I
always found him in the bath, and more than once,
he said such beautiful things, so grand, so admirably
expressed, that I took pen and paper and wrote
them down as he spoke and left them on the table.
France could not, I thought, afford to lose such
brilliant creations, and I fancied to myself, that she
was listening to them.

I learn from one who was intimate with Chateaubriant,
that he had a very singular method for creat-
ing that excitement of the brain, which most
writers seek through the aid of tobacco; he would
promenade bare footed on the cold marble floor,
and thus the same sort of irritation of the mucous
membranes which precedes cold in the head was
produced.

There are some who take other people's books
and diligently copy them!

Labor in its Divers Forms.

It is a striking fact that in this country there is
more sentimental glorification of labor and other
industry than in any upon the face of the earth;
yet nowhere are labor and industry less recog-
nized upon that basis which belongs to them by
the fundamental nature of our system. Having lib-
eral laws they cannot be ignored, for they have
a power which can protect itself. Within our
legislation they find influence through the depen-
dence of the legislators upon their votes. But out-
side of this influence the power of the artisan is
small.

The result is natural, perhaps, for there being
no distinctions of rank among us, each man, with
a significant weakness, tries to raise himself above
the necessity of labor; and in this pursuit he cuts
himself in all ways, as much as possible, from an
association with it.

It falls out thus that in no country in all the
world is there a more prevalent appetite for what
is commonly called aristocracy. The laws make
no distinctions, and each man—the weaker he be
the passion is the more potent—strives to make
his own distinctions.

The fact has been noted by foreigners; and we
suspect no sagacious man can fail to see it.

Suppose now that presently these tendencies
should have fair vent—might express themselves
without hindrance. The result would be that the
workman would fall immeasurably in rank, and if
then the laws did not sanction the gaps between the
social positions, there is no truth in history.

We believe there is less of this tendency within
the south than the north; but even here there is
enough of it to make the discrepancy between the
merits of labor and the assumptions of those
whom fortune has raised somewhat above it very
conspicuous.

Is this not strange? No! It is human nature;
but not human nature in its best phases. Why,
the motto of our country should emblazon the
glory of labor and nothing else—for it is this
which has made it what it is; and it will fail to
be great just as soon as the influence of labor ceases
to work out in the future what it has worked out
in the past. The ignominy of our citizens should
be that not uncommon boast which ignores labor.
It is no relief to say that fools and upstarts make
this boast. The fools only shape into audible
forms what is lying in a vast number of hearts.
The worker himself should consider these things
—not to embitter his feelings with them—but to
make them a spur to his own elevation. Let him
read, study, look into affairs and see how they
tend. Let him acquire knowledge and virtue, and
his own influence and importance in the world
will need no help—no concessions of presumption
to weakness.—*Mobile Tribune.*

An advance, amounting to about 35 per cent.,
has just taken place in the price of salt. This has
been caused by the increased rates of freights,
and a raise in the wages of those engaged in the
production of the article.—*Liverpool Times.*

COMMANDER INGRAHAM.—Information has been
received, says the Mercury, of this gallant officer
up to the 18th February, when he was at Spezzia,
with health greatly improved. He had declined
resigning his command, and expected to sail in the
St. Louis for Constantinople on the 20th, to re-
lieve the Levant.

The President's Message on the Late Affair at Cuba.

The following is a copy of the Message trans-
mitted to Congress yesterday by the President in
regard to the confiscation of the American steam-
er, "Black Warrior" by the authorities of Cuba:
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1854.

To the House of Representatives:
In compliance with the resolution of the House
of Representatives of the 10th instant, I herewith
transmit a report of the Secretary of State, con-
taining all the information received at the Depart-
ment in relation to the seizure of the Black War-
rior at Havana on the 28th ult.

There have been, in the course of a few years
past many other instances of aggression upon our
commerce, violations of the right of American
citizens, and insults to the national flag by the
Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to
obtain redress have led to protracted and as yet
fruitless negotiations. The documents in these
cases are voluminous, and when prepared will be
sent to Congress.

Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the
seizure of the "Black Warrior," and present so
clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable
to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as this
unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made
known to her Catholic Majesty's Government; but
similar expectations in other cases, have not
been realized.

The offending party is at our doors, with large
powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for
reparation. The source of redress is in another
hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints
made to the Home Government are but the repiti-
tion of excuses rendered by inferior officials to
their superiors in reply to representations of mis-
conduct. The peculiar situation of the parties
has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyances
which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban
authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate
to its full extent her responsibility for the conduct
of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary
powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her
friendly relations with this Government to guard
with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise
of these powers, and in case of injuries to provide
for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the
Government of Spain, the wanton injury of the
Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of
the "Black Warrior," and to demand immediate
indemnity for the injury which has thereby re-
sulted to our citizens.

In view of the position of the Island of Cuba,
its proximity to our coast, the relation which it
must ever bear to our commercial and other inter-
ests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly
acts infringing our commercial rights, and the
adoption of a policy threatening the honor and
security of those States can long consist with
peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjust-
ment of our difficulties with Spain should unfor-
tunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority
and means which Congress may grant to ensure
the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress
for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor
of our flag.

In anticipation of that contingency, which I
earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress
the propriety of adopting such provisional
measures as the exigency may seem to demand.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Accompanying the above Message, were several
documents, which were sent to the Printer before
copies could be taken. They consist of communi-
cations from the acting American Consul at
Havana, and from the officers, agents, and owners
of the confiscated steamer.

Alliance with Spain.

It is stated that some important developments
have lately occurred, showing the full significance
of Lord Clarendon's declarations in Parliament
relative to their American policy, referring to
which, the Washington correspondent of the Phila-
delphia American says:

"It is now fully established that an offensive
and defensive alliance has been formed against the
United States for the protection of Spanish inter-
ests in Cuba. The great naval armaments of the
three powers are to be used as well against us as
against Russia. The next object of the anti-
American alliance is the protection of Mexico.
Santa Anna has received assurances that if he finds
it expedient, at this time, to sell for a very large
sum of money, an entirely worthless strip of terri-
tory on the northern frontier, he shall be compens-
ated by the addition of British Honduras on the
south, a far more valuable and important province
to Mexico. For this sacrifice Great Britain will
receive indemnity in the shape of an arrangement
for the ultimate payment of the debt due to her
subjects by Mexico; and, perhaps, will even re-
ceive a portion of the money payable by the United
States under the Gadsden treaty."

The administration, it is said, is well satisfied
that the insolent proceedings of the Spanish au-
thorities in Cuba in seizing the Black Warrior
are to be attributed to their confidence in the sup-
port their conduct will receive from England and
France.—*South Carolina.*

THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE.—The Cabinet had
a long and earnest session yesterday over this sub-
ject. The result of their consultation has not yet
transpired. They met again this morning to con-
sider the same subject. We are satisfied from well-
informed sources, that while they are indisposed
to take advantage of the weakness of Spain, the
President will take prompt and efficient measures
to vindicate the rights of the owners of the ship
and to obtain instant reparation for the outrage
perpetrated on them, without submitting to the
delay incident to negotiation with Spain concerning
the affair.—*Washington Star, Tuesday.*

Cuba.

The Washington Sentinel of Tuesday says:
"We have good reason to believe that our govern-
ment will take prompt measures for redressing
the wrongs of our citizens and publishing the insol-
ence of Spanish agents at Havana. We do not
doubt that in a few hours all the proper and neces-
sary steps in the premises will be taken by the
President, and that there will be a speedy communi-
cation opened on this subject between the execu-
tive and the legislative branches of the govern-
ment."

California.

From an interesting letter which we find in the
Southern Patriot, we make the following extract:
California possesses interest in an agricultural,
as well as mineral point of view, although farm-
ing is yet in its infancy here. So far as tried,
however, it has proved very profitable, and no
doubt will, ere long, become a very extensive and
important branch of business. I am aware that
a very general, but erroneous, impression has
prevailed, that California could never be much of
a farming country—principally for two reasons:
It was thought to contain but a very limited
quantity of land sufficiently fertile and otherwise
suited for farming purposes; and that but a
small portion of what was fertile could be culti-
vated, on account of the total absence of rain or
dew for one-half of the year. But the fact is,
that most of the land deemed valueless at first
sight, by those unacquainted with the peculiar
formation and texture of the soil here, is really of
the most valuable and productive kind, when sub-
jected to the proper mode of cultivation, the prin-
cipal feature of which is irrigation. This can be
accomplished by the same simple system that is
now used to convey water in all directions, over
hills, valleys and plains, through the mining re-
gion, by means of small canals or ditches, and
wooden flumes or aqueducts.

The geographical features of the country render
the application of this system to farming purposes
both easy and cheap; and when the lands of Cali-
fornia shall have once been brought under its
influence, you will begin to hear of yields of farm
products that will appear as surprising as were
the first reports in relation to gold. Indeed, the
splendid crops of wheat, barley, potatoes, onions,
turnips and all kinds of garden vegetables already
produced here, would astonish the farmers of the
old States. In the rich bottoms of the fertile val-
leys of the Sacramento and other large rivers, it
is almost incredible to what size these vegetables
grow. Water melons weighing forty and fifty
pounds, and lying, too, on the vines as thick as
"autumnal leaves;" cabbage heads twenty and
thirty pounds; potatoes from three to five pounds,
&c.; and retaining, too, all the delicacy of those
of more moderate growth. Except Indian corn,
I know of nothing grown as a farm product in
the other States that cannot be grown equally
well here; and there are several articles that
either cannot be produced at all, or at least not
with much certainty or profit, in any of the other
States, which will flourish here in the greatest
perfection. Among these are olives, prunes,
oranges, lemons, bananas, several kinds of very
valuable wine grapes, &c., &c.

It has, as you know, been celebrated from the
time of its discovery for its immense herds of
wild cattle, horses, elk, deer and antelope; be-
sides great numbers of bear and other animals;
from which you might infer that it is well adapted
to the raising of stock—and such is the fact.—
During the winter and spring the plains and val-
leys of the large streams afford the finest pasture,
and as the hot season advances and the grass in
those regions becomes old and dry, a short dis-
tance up their tributaries brings you to the moun-
tain valleys and meadows, where the spring is
again renewed. And the fresh and tender grass,
the pure water, the cool shade—without flies or
mosquitoes—soon make the cattle too fat for good
beef. As winter approaches, and what is called
the wet season set in, the grass is again renewed
in the lower valleys; the plains are once more
covered with herbs and flowers, and thither the
steek herds—scenting the sweet perfume as it
floats on the pure air—again bend their course,
feeding leisurely as they go. Now, this may
sound to some of your readers more like poetry
than truth; but it is literally true, nevertheless.
For water-fowl, this country can beat the world.
It was but yesterday that some friends of mine—
sportsmen—drove up to my door with a wagon
load of two hundred ducks and geese, which they
had killed in one day. And for fish, though it
cannot boast so many varieties as some countries,
yet, in the abundance and good quality of those
which it does produce, it is without a parallel.

The Bill in the House.

The Washington Star says the Nebraska bill
will certainly pass the House by a majority of at
least thirty votes. The hopes of its opponents are
with the New York Hards. The editor says:
"At present we are not prepared to say how far
the enemies of the measure will succeed with the
Hards, as some of them talk as though eager to
"punish the South," (in voting on it) even if it
shall be requisite to stultify themselves to accom-
plish that object. We must be permitted to add,
however, that we place a higher estimate upon
their character as men and their intelligence as
politicians, (of the Hards,) than to suppose that
they will flout in the face of the world the proof
that they have been all along "shamming" in what
they have said and done upon the slavery question
since 1852, which they will be doing in voting
against their declared principles, on this, the first
real question which has come up since they separated
from the Administration, on the ground that its
affinities were too free-soilish for their taste or as-
sociation."

The Star says it is well known to all in Wash-
ington, that so far as the Administration are con-
cerned, the President has time and again intimated in
the broadest terms, that he regards the position of
gentlemen on this particular bill as the "test of
support of the Baltimore Democratic National Con-
vention Platform."

AARON BURR'S WIFE.—The Paris *Patrie* of a
late date has the following:—"At the last Tuileries
ball, the brilliant toilette of a stranger, with an
incredible number of diamonds, attracted the
attention of all present. In a moment the attention
was changed to the most intense curiosity, when
Louis Napoleon was observed to accost the lady
and remain some moments in conversation. The
enigma was soon solved. The lady was the wife
of Mr. Aaron Burr, formerly Vice President of
the United States, with whom Louis Napoleon
was on terms of intimacy while in that country,
and at the end of fifteen years he had recognized
the widow of his old American friend." This
probably alludes to Madame Jumel, the wealthy
second wife of Col. Burr, who obtained a divorce
from him a few years previous to his decease.—
She owns a large landed estate on the island of
Malta.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Littleness.

We notice several of our Whig contemporaries,
in speaking of Gen. Dockery, refer to his canvass
with Hon. G. W. Caldwell in a manner as unbecom-
ing gentlemen as it is unwarranted by the facts.
Smearing under the lashings of Mr. Caldwell, they
allude to him in contemptuous terms, and advise
us to ask him about Gen. Dockery's "strength of
intellect and firmness of purpose." Mr. Caldwell
is not now in the field as an aspirant for any post,
and these contemptuous and contemptible allusions
to him, show how deep is that party rancor, which
has grown desperate in this, its final struggle.

But to show how little reason Whigs have for
boasting of that canvass, it is only necessary to
state that Gen. Dockery was elected by a majority
of 1060 votes in a district usually giving from
2000 to 2500 Whig majority. A cause must be
in a bad way when a loss of only 50 per cent is
bragged about.

Mr. Caldwell is a talented and influential mem-
ber of his party, and Whiggery has suffered so
much at his hands, that it now eagerly embraces
an opportunity to attempt to disparage him, be-
cause it can do so with impunity. It is a compli-
ment to him that his good sense will lead him to
appreciate, while it will but the more endear him
to his political friends.—*Banner.*

The Fayetteville Carolinian having sug-
gested that Gen. Dockery will not take the stump
until his Democratic opponent shall be nominated,
is answered by the N. C. Argus that Gen. Dockery
will wait for no such thing, but will avail himself
of the advantage his early appointment can give
him. We say let him rip; he will probably find
some good Democrat to answer him at his different
appointments. We think, however, that if Gen.
Dockery is such a Bonaparte as the Argus repre-
sents him, he could afford to wait until his oppo-
nent shall take the field, and then demolish him
very easily.

By-the-by, that editor of the Argus is given to
hyperbolicism and very imaginative, withal; else,
the Whigs have a queer candidate. In the sketch
given of his career by the Argus, he is represent-
ed as passing through an entire session of Con-
gress without winking his eye. Now, as we have
hinted above, this may be a draft on the imagina-
tion; indeed, we have no doubt that it is. He is
further represented by the Argus as, killing sev-
eral persons in 1851, by strangulation. We hope
this, also, is only a figure of speech employed to
represent the total annihilation of poor Caldwell
and his "faction," wrought by the dour hero who
went so long without winking his eye. Really
were we to take the report of the Argus literally,
we should begin to think of emigrating, to escape
the wrath to come upon the strongholds of Dem-
ocracy this summer, among which Warren is
somewhat noted.

Now, we can't appreciate that sort of election-
eering which takes a man, who is but an ordinary
man, and makes a demigod of him as soon as he
is nominated to run for an office. Gen. Dockery
may be, and no doubt is, a tolerable clever old
follow, a good neighbor, successful farmer and all
that sort of thing; he may even be possessed of
great firmness of purpose and great strength of
intellect, yet these do not constitute him a Web-
ster. At least they give him no license for
"strangling" folks, and we hope he will refrain
from that mode of treating his opponents when he
comes this way.—*Warrenton News.*

We entirely concur with our